

Texas: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Texas in 1996, accounting for 55,800 deaths, or 40% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 27,563 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 9,853 deaths.

Cancer

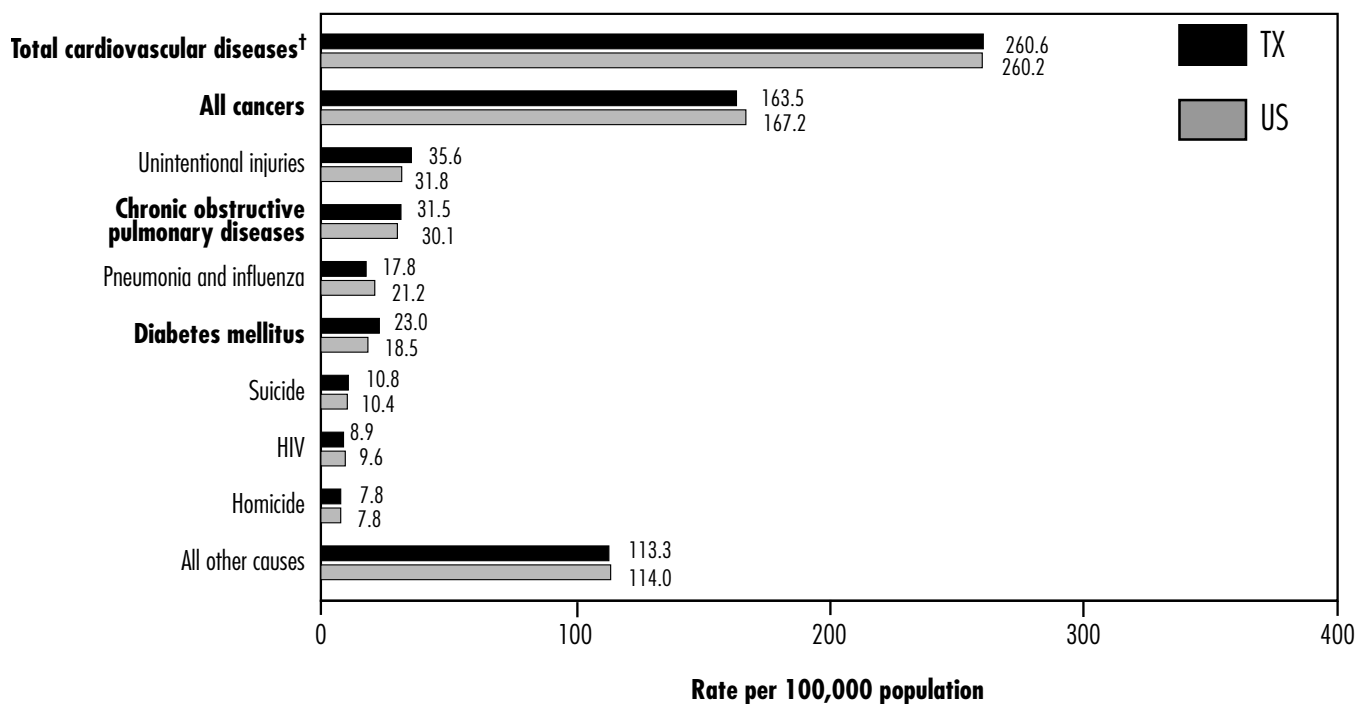
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Texas in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 77,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Texas in 1999, including 11,500 new cases of lung cancer, 8,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 11,300 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,700 Texas residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 672,545 adults in Texas had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, Texas had the sixth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 4,585 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 7,739 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 160% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, Texas Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (130.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (44.5 per 100,000 in Texas and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Texas: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, current cigarette smoking was reported by 25% of men and 19% of women in Texas.
- Thirty-seven percent of Hispanics, 27% of blacks, and 24% of Asians/Pacific Islanders reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of blacks, 81% of Hispanics, 76% of whites, and 71% of Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- According to self-reported height and weight, Texas had the eighth highest percentage of overweight adults.

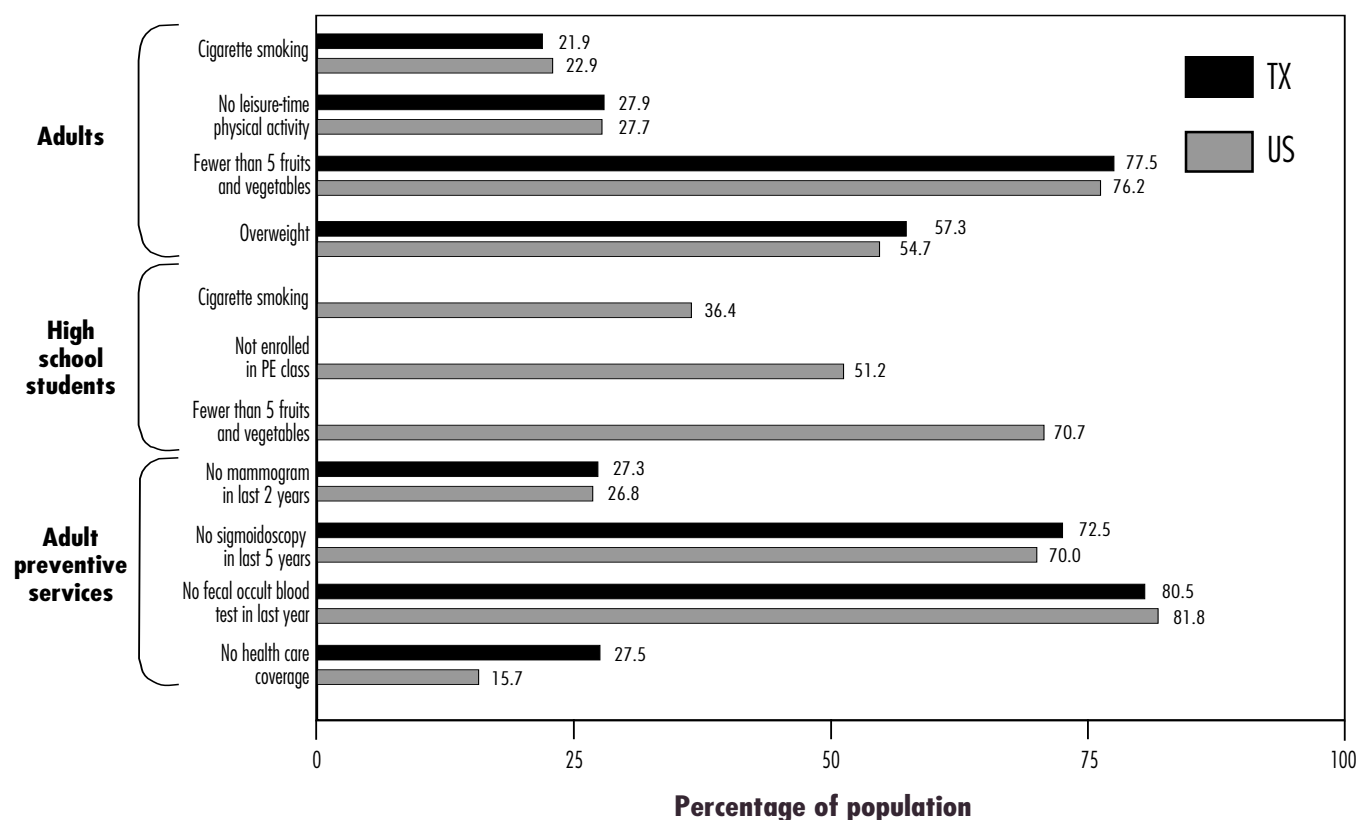
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Texas.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 42% of Hispanics, compared with 24% of whites and 20% of blacks, reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of Hispanics, 75% of blacks, and 72% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 94% of Hispanics, 81% of blacks, and 77% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Of all states, Texas had the highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Texas Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.